

Daily Worker Conference Tonight, Webster Hall

The Argentine 'Revolt'
By James S. Allen
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Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

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Last Drive on Connally Bill

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The trade union movement prepared today for a last-ditch drive against the final passage of a drastic, punitive version of the Smith-Connally anti-labor bill which was approved by House and Senate conferees.

Public Hearing Called by WLB On Mine Crisis

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI)—The War Labor Board today called a public hearing for tomorrow to air the coal wage controversy but northern bituminous operators still sought to salvage an agreement from the faltering negotiations with John L. Lewis.

The Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers Association, representing approximately one third of the northern soft coal operators, tonight broke away from the Appalachian Coal Conference and prepared to conclude a wage agreement with Lewis.

NEAR ACCORD

The announcement was made by Charles O'Neill, President of the Pennsylvania Association, who previously had acted as spokesman for the northern Appalachian operators.

"We have about reached an accord," O'Neill said, commenting on his conferences today with UMW president John L. Lewis.

The Board's order, signifying no formal remedy into the case, was issued coincident with minuscule evidence that the long-threatened severance of union shop to labor organizations was about to flare into the open.

Southern operators were emphatic that they still viewed the discussions as hopelessly deadlocked, although Edward R. Burke, their spokesman, acknowledged that

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Judge's Dictum on Communism Scored

The statement of Supreme Court Justice John F. Carew that Communism was "illegal" was denounced yesterday by leaders of the New York Communist Party as "irresponsible" and helpful to the pro-Nazis.

In a joint statement, Israel Amter, Chairman, and Gilbert Green, secretary, of the party organization, termed Justice Carew's statement "without basis in law" and declared that the Judge was seeking to proscribe a political party "by a reckless judicial dictum."

Justice Carew made the statement Tuesday in the course of charging the jury in the \$250,000 libel suit of Dr. Jerome Davis against the Saturday Evening Post. The Post had carried an article by Benjamin Stolberg in which Dr. Davis was said to be a Communist.

The text of the statement follows:

"Justice Carew's statement that 'no man has a legal right to be a Communist' is totally irresponsible, without basis in law and plays into the hands of the pro-Nazi by adopting their discredited 'anti-Communist' line."

"We did not enter the litigation during which Justice Carew made

(Continued on Page 4)

Oklahoma Court on Communists

"The Bill of Rights belongs to all of the people, and not merely to Communists or other unpopular minorities. It may be invoked at the moment by them, but its protecting arm is thrown about every citizen. If we let down the bars to make it easier to convict Communists, then the bars will be down to all other citizens. All people benefit when the courts insist on the maintenance of free speech and other constitutional liberties for men we dislike." (From the decision of the Criminal Court of Appeals of Oklahoma in the case of Alan Shaw, Feb. 17, 1943.)

Col. Svoboda Honored by Benes

MOSCOW, June 9 (UPI)—Colonel Svoboda, commander of Czechoslovak forces in Russia, and 90 of his officers and men have been awarded the Czechoslovak military cross by President Eduard Benes for successful execution of orders in fighting against the Germans and for valor and heroism, the Tass news agency reported today.



BEN GOLD

Daily Worker Fund Conference Convenes Here Tonight

Several hundred representatives of trade unions, fraternal organizations, Communist Party branches and other like groups will gather at 8 o'clock tonight in Webster Hall at the call of the Daily Worker and The Worker.

They will meet in response to the request sent out on May 15 by these papers, for the purpose of discussing "the problems centered around the extension of financial support and circulation for the papers."

Ben Gold, president of the International

Butcher Local 623, Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union, AFL, announced through its manager, Joseph Cohen, last night that it had elected delegates to the Webster Hall conference.

Louis F. Budenz, managing editor of the Daily Worker and The

Worker, will present the main report on the purposes and progress of the papers. Robert Appel, circulation director, will bring before the conference the practical proposals for reaching the financial and circulation goals which the conference will set. Alexander Trachtenberg, president of the Daily Worker Advisory Council, will also take part in the discussion.

The Advisory Council yesterday called on all its delegates to be present at the conference tonight, stating that this gathering will take the place of the regular monthly meeting for June. Trade unions and IWO branches yesterday continued to send in notices of the election of delegates, and in many organizations last minute appeals were sent out urging that every

(Continued on Page 6)

Ultimatum Given to Pantelleria; Soviets Destroy 150 Nazi Planes

Hit Terror Against Coast Mexicans

Charging that the mob violence of American servicemen against so-called zoot-suiters last week-end in Los Angeles was the culmination of a campaign of terror against the Mexican population in that city inspired by certain law enforcement officials, the Hearst press and the Shinarquists, the Council for Pan American Democracy yesterday wired to Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Mgr. Francis J. Hals of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information and Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission urging immediate federal action to put an end to the hysterical persecution of persons of Mexican descent in Los Angeles County.

The term "soot-suiters" has been used in division of the Mexican youth in this campaign slander, unjust arrests, police violence, segregation and discrimination against the Mexican population which has been practiced intensively during the last year, the Council said.

It resulted last October in the notorious Sleepy Lagoon Case in which 17 Mexican-American boys were convicted for the alleged murder of one man after a four-month trial packed with hysteria and prejudice and in which there was no evidence which proved them guilty. The wave of terror against the

10% Roll-Back on Butter in Effect

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI)—War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes today "drafted" Bernard L. Baruch to serve as his "right-hand man."

Councilman Cacchione arranged the meeting with the representatives of the Dodgers through its president, Mr. Branch Rickey. Indications are that the delegation will be the first which will urge upon Mr. Rickey the immediate signing of Negro stars.

Councilman Cacchione will visit the office of the Dodgers at 215 Montague St., together with Miss Lillian Ross, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Young Communist League; Tally Williams, chairman of the same organization, and Nat Low, sports editor of the Daily Worker.

The petitions which the delegation will hand to the Dodgers have been collected during the past month by the YCL. A bit over ten thousand have already been gotten and many thousands more will be brought up shortly.

Said Councilman Cacchione yesterday after receiving the invitation to visit the offices of the Dodgers: "We citizens of Brooklyn are

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Hammer 6 Key Enemy Bases

LONDON, Thursday, June 10 (UPI)—Striking at six German airfields on the Eastern Front Tuesday night, in its campaign to break up preparations for a giant enemy offensive, the Red Air Force damaged or destroyed between 150 and 180 planes at a cost of 21 of its own craft, the Moscow radio reported today.

Radio Moscow revealed also that the Germans had thrown 70 planes, in three waves, against Volkovo, 80 miles southeast of Leningrad on the Leningrad-Moscow railroad, and said that 24 of them had been downed.

Attacking by daylight Tuesday in a blow at the anchor position of the Russians along the Volkovo River Front, the Germans met a wall of anti-aircraft fire and powerful fighter plane resistance, Moscow said, with the result that damage was confined to four homes. Two Russian planes were lost, it was said.

Russian and German reports agreed that the Eastern Front air war was approaching its crescendo in preparation for the summer campaign.

Byrnes' Plans Disturb Labor

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI)—War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes today "drafted" Bernard L. Baruch to serve as his "right-hand man."

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI)—CIO leaders and Senators who pioneered in the fight for over-all planning and direction of the home front were seriously disturbed today at the course being followed by James F. Byrnes, head of the newly-created Office of War Mobilization.

Byrnes indicated at a press conference today that the emphasis of OWM will be on adjusting disputes between government agencies rather than planning for full utilization of the nation's manpower and industrial resources.

The President's Executive Order specifically said that it shall be OWM's function to develop unified programs and to establish policies for the maximum use of the nation's natural and industrial resources and manpower.

Trade unions and consumer organizations are asking that all prices be rolled-back to Sept. 1, 1942 levels instead of the prices on seven food items now contemplated.

The roll-back on butter, coffee and meat which was to have taken place by June 1, has been blocked by Congressional reactionaries who want to wreck the entire price control structure.

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Clergy in Clash With Mussolini

(By United Press)

The Moscow radio, broadcasting a Tass News Agency dispatch from Geneva, said Wednesday that an acute crisis exists in the relations between leaders of the Catholic Church in Italy and Premier Benito Mussolini's "clique."

"With a worsening of Italy's internal political and international situation, dissension with the policy of the present government is sweeping not only broad sections of the provincial population and clergymen but also influential Catholic spheres in Rome," the broadcast, reported by the United Press in New York, said.

The discontent became particularly deep and took an active form after the winter defeat of the Hitlerites coalition in Russia and the debacle of German and Italian troops in Africa when the collapse of all Hitler's strategical plans and the imminent catastrophe became obvious."

The broadcast said that during the past few weeks many Catholic clergymen in Italy had, in sermons, openly condemned Mussolini's pro-German policy and called on Catholics to "remain true to the national ideals of the Italian people."

It said that in the face of mass opposition of Catholic clerics, Italian leaders "beat the alarm and resorted to direct threats to the Catholic Church."

It said the Italian newspaper, *Ragusa Fascista*, recently carried an article revealing the newspaper said, the existence of an anti-governmental "Catholic movement" which, along with notorious militant Catholics, unites the representatives of the intellectual world and even journalists who formerly abided by the fascist ideal . . . What we have here is a league of people possessed by mistrust, people who strive to secure an allied to cover the partisans of separation."

Nazi Press Has Field Day in Argentine

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

BUENOS AIRES, June 9.—The Nazi press continues to enjoy full liberty here under the new military government headed by Gen. Pedro Ramirez.

The morning paper *Cabildo*, edited by the known Nazi leader Manuel Fresco, publishes an extensive editorial in which it supports the new government, expressing absolute solidarity with its men and principles.

In the meantime the offices of the *Union Civica Radical*, Argentina's largest popular party, have been closed. At the office of the trade unions no more than two persons are permitted to gather.

A section of the "special police" went to the offices of *La Hera*, the anti-fascist paper, and arrested several persons there, also removing the furniture, office equipment and papers belonging to the publication.

Several trade unions have issued declarations exhorting the workers to remain alert and vigilant in the face of events and ready to defend their democratic institutions.

In its Sunday edition, *La Hera* carried an editorial headed "The People's Program," in which it characterized the government of General Arturo Rawson (who has given way to Ramirez) as an attempt to snuff out popular rights and destroy national unity—the only road to the solution of the urgent problems of the nation. The editorial summed up the Rawson government as pro-fascist.

On June 6, a second manifesto of the Communist Party was issued, in which the people are called on to save the country from the fascist dictatorship and to repudiate all reactionary governments.

The manifesto also called for mobilization of all the people's forces, political parties, youth, men and women, and workers to prevent the consolidation of fascist reaction.

"We prepare and organize ourselves," it said, "for a general strike, for the paralysis of industry and the closing of business by common accord. To the streets in defense of the democratic institutions, against Nazi-Fascism, for the sovereignty and future of our country!"

"The people do not want government of violence, terror and persecution. The people want a democratic regime, liberty and well-being. No vacillation, no waiting—it is the hour for action."

"The Communist Party calls on the working class to prepare for action, on the political parties the youth, on all patriots and all who love our country, all free men who feel their honor and their dignity affronted, to unite themselves in common action for the destruction of the fascist Fifth Column and the immediate constitution of a democratic government supported by the people and assuring their liberty, democracy and welfare."

The letter read:

"Enclosed please find a check for \$3.00 from the Junior Commandos of Coney Island. Our personnel consists of 14 boys between the ages of 6 and 12. To acquire money we sold paper and metal."

"We hope this money will help the heroic Russians beat the barbaric Nazis to ultimate victory."

Paper Hits Ban On Argentine C.P.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, June 9.—The Cleveland Plain Dealer comments editorially today that suppression of Communists is one of the best indications that the Argentinian coup d'etat is not a "victory for the 80 per cent of the population who are pro-United Nations and pro-democratic."

Ohio's leading morning newspaper notes that the Rawson cabinet "included in its membership two of the country's most prominent pro-Axis figures and them set out to suppress Communist newspapers while doing nothing about these papers which, day in and day out, have been promoting the cause of Adolf Hitler."

The Plain Dealer concludes that it will keep its "fingers crossed" before passing judgment on the Ramirez regime.

Huge Fleet Ready In Pacific--Knox

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 9 (UPI).—One of the mightiest U.S. fleets ever assembled is preparing for new action in the South Pacific, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox revealed today.

He made the significant disclosure in a surprise and liberal departure from his prepared commencement address before the largest class ever to graduate from the Naval Academy—785 midshipmen.

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Two Pots Are Boiling By a Veteran Commander

TWO pots are boiling with their lids vibrating fitfully. They are the war pots on the Eastern Front and in the Mediterranean.

The sixth week of the concentrated Soviet offensive is on and latest reports show that the Red fliers are shifting their attention from the enemy-held railroad centers to the German airfields which might mean that the last phase of the preliminaries is on.

The ratio of air losses on the Eastern Front shows that in the main the Soviet Air Force has achieved superiority in the air.

It is entirely possible that the Germans are still holding back some of their air reserves, but this is June 9 and the Spring was an early one, so that the delay in the start of the German offensive might be construed with sufficient reason as an indication of a certain amount of hesitation on the part of the enemy. Last year the Germans started their offensive on June 11 and the Spring was a late one, having followed a tough winter. This year conditions are different. Furthermore, last year Sevastopol was still holding at this time and was delaying von Manstein's army in the Crimea.

However, it is the contention of this department that this hesitancy will hardly prevent the Germans from attacking in the East. As we said before, they still have no other choice. Had they given up the idea, they would have already effected a withdrawal to the Dvina and Dnieper long ago. With a Soviet salient pointing at Riga and another one at Kiev, the German position is too dangerous for a war of position throughout the Summer.

THERE is still no Allied confirmation of the Axis report that British Commandos had made an attempt to land on the island of Lampedusa.

As the prospects of invasion we have but Churchill's statement in Commons that "It is evident that amphibious operations of peculiar complexity and hazard on a large scale are approaching." With water separating the Western Allies from the enemy everywhere, the operations are bound to be amphibious, unless they are confined to the air, and this latter idea appears to have been abandoned. As to the word "approaching"—it may mean anything, from June 1943 to the N-th year of the war.

However, there is an air of tension in the Allied camp, little sparks crackle here and there, big men scurry hither and yon and the imminence of important military action appears more certain than at any time in the past.

The Mediterranean seems to have been picked for an Allied offensive. The die appears to have been cast and thence for discussing the merits of the various possible operational directions has passed.

THE Chinese offensive progresses well. The defenders are attacking the Japanese in four sectors—between Iu and Shao on the right bank of the Yangtze, northeast of Tchang toward Tangyang, north of Hankow in the region Sinyang (which would cut off Hankow from the north) and finally—at the very base of the Japanese central salient in Chekiang province, in the vicinity of Kinwah, southwest of Hangchow.

Yank Pilots Pound Hongay, Tokio Base

CHUNGKING, June 9 (UP)—The 14th U. S. Air Force, switching its operations against the Japanese in Indo-China after helping the Chinese win their greatest victory of the war in Central China, yesterday attacked Hongay, the enemy's largest coal mining and shipping center on the southern Asiatic coast.

The raid, made in bad weather by Mitchell medium bombers escorted by Warhawk fighters, inflicted heavy damage to coaling docks, warehouses, railroad yards and power transmission lines, a communiqué from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said. Fires were started that could be seen 30 miles away, and dense clouds of smoke rose 5,000 feet.

The Chinese High Command reported tonight that Gen. Chen's forces were continuing to mop up Japanese remnants south of the Yangtze River in Western Hupeh and that they had slain large batches of the enemy fleeing in disorder south of newly-recaptured Tu, 22 miles south of Ichang. Front dispatches said at least 2,500 Japanese had been killed in that sector on Sunday and Monday.

The Japanese also suffered losses north of the Yangtze River where, according to the communiqué, many invaders were killed or wounded in Chinese attacks on the highway center of Yincheng, 47 miles northwest of Hankow. Pierce fighting was reported in progress tonight in the immediate outskirts of that city.

It is hard to imagine our life, hard to conceive how we swallow the food that we get. It is unappetizing, unpalatable, uninteresting and inadequate, consisting mainly of vegetable roots and potatos.

"Of course everything is to be had on the black market and the big profiteers are almost never detained; whereas housewives returning from a village with some ham or butter are detained en route and their purchases are confiscated."

PEASANTS OPPRESSED

The peasants who are unable to deliver the prescribed quantities of milk are being fined with extra-meat deliveries. The peasants failing to deliver the required quantity of eggs forfeit their poultry. This of course affects the consumers who cannot obtain either meat or eggs.

The cattle herd has seriously declined. But the shortage of soap is even harder to endure than the shortage of food. When the Germans came, soap was not rationed in the country. We were given ration cards only when soap completely disappeared. Today an adult receives a small piece of sticky, stinking, unslatherly soap, once in three months.

"A year ago it was still possible to obtain a pair of shoes. which is no longer to be had today. It is simply impossible to estimate the

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DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1943

California Drive Speeds Campaign To Free Loyalists

Mounting public support behind the campaign of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee for the immediate and unconditional release of Spanish Republicans held in North African concentration and prison camps was reported yesterday by Miss Helen R. Bryan, executive secretary.

Letters, resolutions and signed petitions received by the Los Angeles chapter of the organization, and forwarded to the National Office at 425 Fourth Ave., Miss Bryan said, reveal tremendous sentiment on the West Coast for prompt compliance by the State Department with President Roosevelt's request of last November 17, for the freedom of all anti-fascists imprisoned in North Africa for having opposed

Impetus to the fund-raising activities of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee on behalf of the Spanish Republicans and members of the International Brigade was given today by an announcement that Local 273, United Cigar Workers, UCAFWA, CIO, has designated the week beginning Friday, June 11, as "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee Week."

Ed Carrie, Trade Union Director of the Committee, said that funds collected by the union during the week would be turned over to the War Labor Chest by the union and earmarked entirely for the humanitarian work of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. He added that efforts will continue to be made to secure the release of additional thousands held in North Africa.

the Axis. Scores of AFL and CIO trade unions from San Pedro to Seattle are represented in this liberation movement, as well as many other organizations.

Among the prominent California citizens who have heartily endorsed the Committee's efforts to win freedom for these veterans of the Spanish War, are Judge John Gee Clark, of the Superior Court, Los Angeles; State Assemblyman, William H. Rosenthal, Augustus F. Hawkins, and Vernon Klipatrick, Los Angeles City Councilman Parley Parker Christensen and Robert L. Burns; Mrs. Pay E. Allen, member of the Los Angeles Board of Education, and Carey McWilliams.

To date, Miss Bryan said, more than 5,000,000 American people, including trade union, church, civic, fraternal and educational groups, have voiced the demand for speedy liberation and rehabilitation of these first brave fighters against fascism.

Last week Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles informed Dr. Edward K. Barksy, national chairman of the Committee, that 2,000 Spanish Republicans would be brought free of charge from North African concentration camps to a United States port, enroute to Mexico. However, no date was given for their departure. Additional thousands, the Committee says, are still held behind barbed wire concentration camps and in labor battalions.

The raid, made in bad weather by Mitchell medium bombers escorted by Warhawk fighters, inflicted heavy damage to coaling docks, warehouses, railroad yards and power transmission lines, a communiqué from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said. Fires were started that could be seen 30 miles away, and dense clouds of smoke rose 5,000 feet.

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"Today one may receive a slip of paper entitling one to a purchase of shoes, but it remains paper. It is hard to find a cobbler to repair shoes, and if, after much running about, one does succeed in having shoes soled it lasts no more than a week.

Combined action by America, Britain and Russia is the irreducible minimum guarantee of the security of each of them, and the only con-

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

BUENOS AIRES, June 9.—The Buenos Aires Confederation of Labor, central labor organization of the Argentine capital, opposed the Pedro Ramirez seizure of power, and issued a declaration to its members the day after it happened, urging the workers of the city to remain on the alert, and ready for any possible action.

The declaration, issued on June 5, and followed by similar statements from the metal and construction workers' organizations, follows in full:

"In the face of the grave problems created by the present political situation, it is indispensable that haste should be made in the organization of national unity,

without exclusions, based on the participation of all democratic and progressive forces of the country—Radicals, National Democrats, Socialists, Progressive Democrats, Communists, the General Confederation of Labor, the University Federation, youth forces, industrial and commercial sectors, etc.

"It is absolutely necessary to assure the constitutional normalization of the country, returning to the people and the working class the liberties trampled under foot by the retrogressive forces which, since 1930, have lead the country to economic and social ruin, since on the people's free determination in elections depends the economic, social and political development of the nation.

"Today more than ever it is necessary to affirm our position in the struggle against Nazi-Fascism, sole enemy of the country and of all peoples of the world, for it is impossible to forward a policy of loyal understanding with the American countries and the United Nations which are fighting for liberty and democracy. If our country is not cleansed of Nazi-Fascist elements and their Argentine followers, and if faithful adherence is not given to the agreements of Rio de Janeiro.

"All affiliates are called on to maintain themselves alert to events and to be ready to carry out resolutions emanating from this central body, without letting themselves be carried away by rumors tending to confuse the working class."

The

Wide Backing for Sen. Thomas' Child Care Bill

Act Provides \$20,000,000 Yearly for Day Nurseries

By Eva Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—The critically serious child care picture is at last beginning to assume brighter proportions. Hopeful developments have finally begun to take shape out of all the confusion and squabbling between government agencies over control of the national child care program.

The War Area Child Care Act of 1942 (S. 1130), introduced by Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, has enlisted the support of just about everybody in the child care field and if all the groups put their collective shoulders to the wheel it may be pushed through Congress.

care of by the end of this year under a much larger appropriation. If the Thomas bill is enlarged, it should be possible to protect more children.

SUGGEST AMENDMENTS

The procedure under the new bill is for a state to draw up a plan and submit it to the Children's Bureau if it is a foster family or day nursery plan or the Office of Education if it involves before or after school projects. What many people are afraid of is that states are notoriously slow in getting moving and that the entire program may be stalled. Mrs. Gelles proposed that if a state does not submit a plan within a reasonable time, war areas in the state may apply for and receive federal assistance.

Another amendment suggested was to permit the Administrator to allocate funds to local non-profit committees in war areas where local government agencies refuse to get moving.

The UAW representative strongly stressed the importance of not charging mothers more than the cost of the food, as has been done in England. Most schools charge \$6 a week per child, which is more than working mothers can afford.

If the trade unions, the auxiliaries and all the child-care committees get behind these sensible amendments and see that they are incorporated in the bill, the Thomas act will become a real instrument for converting all the talk about child care facilities into action.

But the time is short. Congress must soon appropriate funds for next year. It is important that everyone get behind the Thomas bill and push it through.

FSA Defeats Byrd Motion In Senate Vote

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The bill is sponsored by the Federal Security Agency, which has been trying for months to wrest control from the FWA and has at last succeeded in putting across its position.

All the witnesses at the Tuesday hearing were for the Thomas bill. Mrs. Florence Kerr, assistant administrator of FWA, and Allen Johnson, general counsel of FWA, were in a lone corner by themselves in their insistence that Lanham Act projects were coming along and the present procedure should be left alone.

NEED IS DESPERATE

But there was one thing all witnesses were agreed on. And they ranged from the very attractive young woman chairman of the OCD Child Care Committee of the San Fernando Valley, who came clear across from California for the hearing, to the social workers from Buffalo, New York. More child care facilities were desperately needed everywhere. Otherwise absenteeism, juvenile delinquency, child accidents and lack of manpower were the inevitable results.

The Thomas bill by itself will not solve the muddled child care situation in which it has taken months for projects to be set up. But it will solve many problems that have arisen in the actual operation of Lanham Act schools. For one thing, schools would stay open on a 24-hour basis to accommodate women on all shifts. The bill provides government subsidies to defray at least part of the excessive cost when children under two years are placed in foster homes. And the act is broad enough to allow for the setting up of advisory health service and for recreational programs to prevent juvenile delinquency.

Mrs. Catherine Gelles, international representative of the United Automobile Workers on Child Care, introduced a number of amendments to the Thomas bill which would strengthen it.

She proposed that the appropriation be increased from \$20,000,000 to \$100,000,000. Charles P. Taft, Federal Security Agency official who led the fight for the bill, estimated that 400,000 children will be cared for under this appropriation. Under the Lanham Act about one million children were to be taken



Italians on East Side Hear Exploits of 'Their' Ambulance

How a battle-scarred ambulance, which had its genesis on New York's lower East Side, is writing its own drama of the war on the African desert, was told yesterday by American Field Service headquarters here in New York.

Donated by the Federation of Italian-Americans for Victory, which raised \$3,000 in nickel and dime collections in the lower East Side Italian community for its purchase last summer, the ambulance now known as WD No. 1312084 AFCS No. 119, flaunts a badge of veteran service in the big Allied pushes which have swept the Germans out of Africa.

Reports trickling in from the war zone, the Field Service organization has informed Assemblyman John J.

Idea-BoxChamp



Hoover Uses Farm Problem To Hamper Nation's War Effort

By Mac Gordon

The Hoover offensive against the nation's war effort is growing in intensity on the farm front. On Tuesday, Hoover himself spoke at a northeastern regional conference of the Farm Bureau Federation where he repeated the line previously enunciated by him for his forces to follow throughout the nation.

A day earlier, Gov. Dewey's Emergency Food Committee, headed by H. E. Babcock of the Grange League Federation, delivered a report that follows substantially Hoover's general line.

While demanding centralization of the agricultural agencies, he demands decentralization in executing the food program. This has been

essential products will be stimulated.

He demands centralization of all food agencies, with Chester C. Davis as the administrator and as Secretary of Agriculture. If there were any doubt about Davis' hostility to the Administration's food program, Hoover has now dispelled them.

While demanding centralization of the agricultural agencies, he demands decentralization in executing the food program. This has been

a central feature of the anti-Administration opposition to the federal food production program. It was most crusadingly expressed at the same conference at which Hoover spoke by C. G. DuMond, Governor Dewey's new Secretary of Agriculture. DuMond demanded that the government not try to "guage production," but let farmers produce "by trial and error," in a war economy!

This is the fruit of the Hooverite "plan" for food production.

Next Tuesday and Wednesday, a food conference has been scheduled by the New York Daughters' League, to which women's, consumer and welfare organizations have been invited. Purpose of the conference, as announced by its sponsors, is "to acquaint the public with the . . . food problem which is steadily more acute, and which may become dangerous unless there is a full understanding of what we face . . ."

HOOVER'S PLAN

Ringleaders of the conference are Edward A. O'Neill, head of the Farm Bureau Federation; Albert Goss, head of the Grange League Federation; and Fred A. Sauer of the Dairymen's League. All are notorious as leaders of the farm lobby that has fought bitterly against the Administration food production and price control policies.

What are Hoover's objectives on the farm front?

First, he has seized upon this weakest and most vital sector of our war economy to try to disrupt economic stabilization.

Second, he is attempting to unify all official "spokesmen" of the farmers behind his leadership in an attempt to corral the farm vote for the G. O. P. for 1944. Since Southern plantation owners are powerful among these official "spokesmen," he doubtless is hoping to stimulate the revolt against the New Deal wing of the Democratic Party.

Hoover's tactic is to criticize the Administration for failure to do those very things which his own Republican forces in Congress, allied with the Southern tory plantation representatives in the so-called "Farm Bloc," prevented him from doing.

He paints a black picture of the food situation today, and complains that the government failed to treat food in the same manner as munitions. The fact is that every attempt made to convert agriculture to a wartime basis has been stymied by the "Farm Bloc," which includes Hoover's own followers.

ADMINISTRATION BLOCKED

The Administration tried to get short-staple cotton and tobacco planters to convert to production of essential foods, but was blocked at every turn. These planters use up to 30 per cent of all farm labor and a large part of the nation's fertilizer for the production of crops that are entirely unnecessary for the war effort.

On top of that, Hoover proposes price and rationing policies that will encourage production of non-essential crops. He urges that non-essential crops not be rationed, and that their prices remain uncontrolled.

He demands that the manpower problem be solved by releasing men in uniform who come from the farms. The whole manpower problem in agriculture is, however, largely an artificial one. The manpower is available, but it is frozen on the Southern plantations by laws passed through Congress under the sponsorship of the "Farm Bloc."

Nowhere does Hoover discuss this problem of conversion of agriculture, nor does he touch on expansion through assistance given to the millions of under-producing small farmers. His Congressional spokesman have opposed both.

He demands a price policy that will stimulate production, and attacks the federal price control program. He proposes in its place a program of setting prices "as near as possible to the farmer" rather than at the consumer level.

The effect of this is clear. The price that the farmer will get will be kept down by controls, but the price paid by the consumer will be uncontrolled. The food monopolies would have a Roman holiday.

The spokesman for GOP defense attacks subsidies and price incentives. Yet clearly, these are the ways by which production of

Sale of Raw Milk Is Restricted

The Board of Health at its meeting Tuesday passed an amendment to Section 150 of the Sanitary Code restricting the sale of raw certified milk and of certified raw milk products to persons presenting a doctor's prescription. The new regulation will become effective Jan. 1, 1944.

It is estimated that 24,000 quarts of certified milk are sold daily in New York City. Of this number, 4,000 quarts are now pasteurized. These figures contrast unfavorably with those of cities like Boston where 70 per cent of all certified milk is pasteurized and Detroit and Cincinnati where pasteurization of all certified milk is required.

Another important test vote tomorrow will come on an amendment by Senator John Bankhead of Alabama, to raise farm prices. This is another form of the old Bankhead bill to deduct benefit payments to farmers in computing parity prices.

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At the Garden Rally



Two Negro leaders whose speeches thrilled 30,000 at the Negro Freedom Rally, Monday night at Madison Square Garden—(there were 20,000 inside and 10,000 outside listening to the addresses). Left is Councilman Clayton A. Powell and right Ferdinand Smith, secy.-treas. of the National Maritime Union and chairman of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, which sponsored the meeting.

Highlights of Powell's Speech at Garden Monday

"I believe that if Negroes are good enough to drive tanks in Tunisia, they are good enough to drive buses, trolleys and railroads anywhere—yes, Mississippi," Councilman A. Clayton Powell told the 20,000 people that crammed Madison Square Garden at the Negro Freedom Rally Monday night.

Councilman Powell is chairman of the Harlem Peoples Committee and was one of the leaders responsible for the organization of the historic Garde rally.

Following are excerpts from his speech to the rally:

The morning Times and Herald Tribune carry the most significant statement concerning Democracy, the war, the post-war world and the Negro people that has yet been issued. It is the unanimous decision of the War Labor Board ordering the South to cease its practice of paying lower wages to Negro workers and to immediately start paying equal pay for equal work irrespective of whether a man is black or white.

It was written by Dr. Frank P. Graham, a member of the Board, and the Chancellor of the University of North Carolina. I urge that every Negro and white read it and if possible memorize it. I present to you one of the more meaningful paragraphs:

"Whether as vigorous fighting men or for production of food and munitions, America needs the Negro; the Negro needs the equal opportunity to work and fight. The Negro is necessary for winning the war, and, at the same time, is a test of our sincerity in the cause for which we are fighting. More hundreds of millions of colored people are involved in the outcome of this war than the combined populations of the Axis powers. Under Hitler and his Master Race, their movement is backward to slavery and despair. In America the colored people have the freedom to struggle for freedom."

And so we are here because we have the "freedom to struggle for freedom." We are here because America needs us. We are here because America cannot win the peace without us. We are here for victory over Hitlerism abroad and at home.

This is the New Negro that is present tonight. The New Negro who was born during the bitter days when he walked through the valley of the shadow of the depression.

The New Negro is united—One People!

The New Negro is fighting—One Purpose!

The New Negro is following—One Leadership!

The New Negro is willing to die—For One Victory!

The New Negro is going to live, in the language of Willkie—In One World.

The future of the trade union movement, political parties, racial minorities, the church—Protestant and Catholic—and democracy is irretrievably and irrevocably bound up with what happens to the black man.

Fifteen million Negro people are demanding full and equal participation in producing the goods for victory.

We are demanding the complete abolition of the Poll Tax;

That all forms of discrimination against our men in the armed forces come to an end;

Full participation of Negro rep-

Negroes Act to Stop 'Stuyvesant Town'

Excerpts of Address by Ferdinand Smith at Rally

Keynote of the great Negro Freedom Rally that packed Madison Square Garden last Monday night was struck by Ferdinand O. Smith, secretary-treasurer of the National Maritime Union and chairman of the Negro Labor Victory Committee.

Smith opened the meeting as temporary chairman, and in his opening remarks he set forth the objectives of the meeting.

Following are excerpts from his opening address:

Our country is at war—at war to preserve our national independence and together with our Allies to liberate oppressed humanity everywhere. To win this war, Hitler and his Axis partners must be destroyed. Hitlerism at home and abroad must be stamped out.

This requires unity of all Americans and the united effort of America and her Allies. Our enemies know this. Therefore, forces within and without seek to divide us in order to destroy us.

Out of this meeting must come concrete manifestations of the desire of the Negro people to help win this war against fascism. Out of it must come concrete measures which will serve to eliminate from the American way of life the system of Jim-Crow. Out of this rally must come measures which will utilize the energies, the skills, and the strength of all people, regardless of color, creed or race, who desire to participate in this People's War. Out of this meeting must come a reaffirmation of our beliefs in the principles enunciated in the Atlantic Charter, and reaffirmed in President Roosevelt's speech on the Four Freedoms.

There are some people who say we cannot achieve these things. They say it is an idealistic day-dream.

I believe these people are wrong.

I believe we can win for our people and by so doing, contribute to the welfare of the people of the world a better and more prosperous place in which to live and assure for ourselves and for our families a lasting peace and a people's peace.

Stuyvesant Town, according to Councilman Adam Clayton Powell Jr., People's Committee chairman, "will be built with not only \$25,000 of New York City's taxpayers' money through tax exemption, but also with the money from close to a billion dollars worth of policies that Negroes held in the Metropolitan."

The actions were begun by Harrison S. Jackson of 200 West 135th St., who is the chief of the legal staff of the People's Committee. Counselor Harrison Jackson said,

"The complaints have been drawn and they set forth all of the issues pertaining to rank discrimination seeking injunctive remedy. There is no doubt in my mind that this is a quasi-public enterprise."

HOLD EMERGENCY MEETING

An emergency meeting of the People's Committee was held yesterday at their office, 132 West 138th St. In addition, Arthur Garfield Hayes of the American Civil Liberties Union; Martin Popper, National Secretary of the National Lawyers' Guild; Henry Epstein, former Solicitor General of New York City, and Councilman Stanley Isaacs were believed to be present.

Councilman Powell states that this is one of many steps being taken to stop Stuyvesant Town.

On Tuesday, June 15, the Council of the City of New York will meet to consider the Isaacs-Powell law which, if passed, will forbid the City of New York from entering into any agreement with any redevelopment corporation which refuses to give specific guarantees concerning the admission of tenants of all races.

A national committee, further stated Dr. Powell, Jr., "is in the process of being formed to enlist all policy-holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in a people's movement to capture the

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of policy-holders. Policy-holders each have one vote regardless of amount of policy, and it's clear that any unity among policy-holders would bring about a more intelligent and sympathetic Board of Directors."

And he promised to open all 44 public school playgrounds, 12 hours a day this summer, with 25 paid teachers in charge to provide needed recreation.

Hot lunches will also be furnished.

Last year only part of the playgrounds were open part time. The new policy represents an important victory.

Director of Safety Keenan's policy of passing the buck to the "dummys" contrasted with the more energetic attitude of Chief of Police Bolger in furnishing police patrols for the First Ward and other trouble areas.

These attacks are incited by sinister enemy forces and fifth columnists, say such leaders as Harold Lett, executive secretary of the Newark Urban League; James McLeish, president, District 4, United Electric, Radio & Machine Workers which has more than 60,000 members; Leonard Goldsmith, national CIO representative; Katherine Hoffman, secretary, the Newark CIO Council; Melvin Johnson, representative, the Afro-American, nationally known Negro newspaper, and others.

"I definitely believe these hoodlums are incited by sinister forces, who want to lose the war," said Mr. Lett in a talk with the Daily Worker.

SEES BLOW TO PRODUCTION

Sporadic racial outbreaks in the past always quickly died down, went on Mr. Lett. Now they maintain their intensity from day to day.

"It is obvious that they are inspired," he continued.

Most of the trouble has been incited between young Italian Americans and young Negroes in two groups who got along splendidly in the past.

The Italian Americans form some 20 per cent of the population of Newark," he points out.

"The Negroes 10 per cent. In the past they were largely excluded from major industrial enterprises. Now they are working in every war plant."

"If this trouble continues there is likely to be an explosion that will wreck production in every war plant in the Newark area."

MCLEISH ACTS

JAMES McLeish, president, District 4, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, with more than 50,000 members, said he was calling special trade union meetings in the First Ward and other areas, where trouble occurred, to combat the fifth columnists.

He spoke after a delegate to the Newark CIO Council reported that an attempt was being made to incite white workers in his war plant to attack Negroes.

Goldsmith said the attacks in Newark were following the Hitlerite pattern shown in Mobile, some spots in the Mid-West and the Pacific Coast.

"They are intended to disrupt national unity, to hamstring war production," he said.

Mr. Johnson said that certain reactionary white politicians in Newark were playing into the hands of the fifth columnists by their discrimination against the Negroes.

The Negro people were very bitter at police tactics in arresting a half a dozen Negroes after the Wednesday fight, and holding

flat opposition to the policy of the

Legislature; to Governor Lehman's policy; to that of the various election authorities; and to that of the City Council.

FANTASTIC CONCLUSION

"His fantastic conclusion could be reached only by a feverish and tortured construction of various statutes, none of which have the remotest relevancy on the legality of the Communist Party.

CONTRAVENES FACTS

Judges can't legislate. The Legislature does that. At no time

has the New York State Legislature enacted any legislation making it illegal to be a Communist.

On the contrary, actions of both legislative and executive branches of our State government indicate the opposite.

IN 1941 THE RULES COMMITTEE OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY REFUSED TO ACCEPT THE NAZI-CONCEIVED DOCTRINE OF 'THE MENACE OF COMMUNISM' BY POINTEDLY REJECTING TWO BILLS BARING THE COMMUNIST PARTY FROM THE BALLOT.

Likewise, at least one Governor of the State has made it clear that the Communist Party is a legal political organization whose rights may not be arbitrarily infringed.

In a telegram on Sept. 10, 1942, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman specifically warned public officials in every country that the Communists have legal rights they were bound to respect. He said then:

"Allegations have been made to me charging intimidation and other unlawful acts against citizens in your county who signed the nominating petition of the Communist Party, an independent body, organized under the election laws of this State. . . .

The right of all citizens to free expression of their political views and opinions is a fundamental civil right and must be safeguarded in all parts of the State."

"Justice Carew's statement is in

the paper and the

Legislature to Governor Lehman's policy; to that of the various election authorities; and to that of the City Council.

FANTASTIC CONCLUSION

"His fantastic conclusion could be reached only by a feverish and tortured construction of various statutes, none of which have the remotest relevancy on the legality of the Communist Party.

The Communist Party is a legal American party. It opposes the overthrow of our government. Its very constitution provides for the expulsion of any person in its ranks advocating the use of force or violence. The Communist Party is unshakably committed to the defense of democracy and is actively mobilizing support of the war leadership of our Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt.

"Whatever its immediate intent, Justice Carew's statement is a diversion to the cause of national unity in the war effort. It can only help the Nazi-minded forces, who seek to assist Hitler by crying 'Communism! Patriotic public opinion should emphatically reject it."

PROTESTANT CHURCH AID TO CHINA DOUBLED

The Protestant churches of Amer-

ica more than doubled their aid to China during the fiscal year of

June 1, 1942 to May 31, 1943. It

was reported at the annual meeting

yesterday of the Church Commit-

tee for China Relief, a participat-

ing agency of United China Relief.

Fred Atkins Moore, director of

the Church Committee, who made

the report, said that contributions

received by the committee from the

churches totaled \$449,841.00 or

more than 203 per cent of the in-

come from the same sources in

1941-42.

Admirer Mrs. Brown

Everybody had something to say

in admiration of Mrs. Brown. Audley Moore, organizer of the Upper Harlem Section, Communist Party, said Mrs. Brown, "on the whole, spoke for me, as she spoke for all other Negro women."

Mrs. Carmen Alves, whose hus-

band is a warrant officer in the

Army and who has a daughter five

months old, said Mrs. Brown "spoke

the hopes and desires of all Negro

mothers who see this war as a war

of liberation, with our victory giving

the Negro woman her rightful place,

Summons Issued After Negro Rally

Harlem Stirred by Great Rally, Hopes United Action Will Follow

By Eugene Gordon

The Negro Freedom Rally Monday night electrified the people of Harlem as no other meeting, uptown or downtown, ever had done before. This fact is evident from random chats with Negro men and women on the streets or in their work places.

Just as unanimous as their praise is their hope that action will immediately follow. Let's make the most of this wonderful enthusiasm for unity in destroying fascism—

as typified by Miss Belle Calhoun, representing Miss Negro War Worker.

Mrs. Alves disagreed from Mrs. Brown's views on one point.

"I cannot agree that we Negro women should not bring children into the world until all doors are up with action, or it will die, too."

ready to be open to them. Our children will help us to open these doors."

A group of men in front of Harlem's YMCA compared the Negro Freedom Rally with the March On Washington demonstration in the same place, last year. One difference, they agreed, was that last year's rally harried white people and had no trade union support. That was a weakness, one man who said he had been a member of that movement, admitted. He said he hoped Monday's rally would follow

the New York State Council of the Young Communist League yesterday announced the successful completion of its three months' recruiting drive ending June 1, for 2,500 new members. With results incomplete, particularly from the outlying upstate areas, the YCL achieved 2,510 new members.

The State Council congratulated the 100 branches who participated in the Drive and especially praised the 15 outstanding individuals who alone brought in more than 300 new members. During the course of the drive the State organization extended its influence considerably in the upstate area. Rochester, starting out with a membership of 14, recruited 78 new members.

In the metropolitan area, the Thomas Jefferson Cup, for outstanding recruiting, was awarded to Bronx County for their achievement of 514 recruits out of a goal of 500. The Club Freeman in the Bronx

achieved the Branch Library award as the outstanding branch, hitting

110 recruits of their quota of 50. Club Convoy in Manhattan received the William Z. Foster Cup for the noteworthy accomplishment of recruiting 62 members in the three-month period. The Buffalo organization recruited 80 Negro youth and received the award of the Fred

erick Douglas Cup.

In commenting on the recruiting drive, Carl Ross, President of the State YCL, declared: "The completion of the recruiting drive is recognition of the fact

Union Lookout

Paperbag and Novelty Workers, Local 107, AFL, has a membership of about 800 working in New York shops but it can account for another 18 per cent or about 150 both men and women in the armed services with Uncle Sam. Honoring them, the local will dedicate a plaque tonight at a general membership meeting at Manhattan Plaza. Assemblyman John J. Lamula and Councilman A. Clayton will be the speaker.

Sam Kramberg, former secretary-treasurer of Cafeteria Workers, Local 302, was elected to the important post of general representative of the New York Joint Board of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees. Joe Stelson of Soda Dispensers, Local 284 was the second man named to serve with Kramberg as general officer. Both were elected unanimously.

All hourly workers at the big Sperry Gyroscope Company are to receive a 5-cent an hour raise, under the recommendation of Paul Hayes, War Labor Board arbitrator. His recommendations also propose lifting the shop starting rate from 60 to 70 cents an hour and set the maximum wage at \$1.50. The arbitrator's proposals now go to the WLB with joint approval of union and company. Sperry is organized by Local 456, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

Alex Rose, state secretary of the American Labor Party and secretary-treasurer of the Millinery Workers Joint Board, is so faithful a follower of the anti-Soviet disruptive policies of David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, that Eli Gerzon, Communist Party legislative director, describes it this way: "Rose has the courage of Dubinsky's convictions."

Bakers Local 1, which has been carrying on an intensive organization drive at Horn & Hardart's commissary, will hold a big rally of H. & H. workers June 19. Bakers Local 50 got a warm reply from President A. F. Whitney of the Railroad Brotherhood on a proposal they sent him on labor unity. Whitney said he favored labor unity and urged AFL and CIO to join him in convening a joint legislative conference in Washington.

As a result of activity by the Social Service Employees Union, CIO, increased clerical openings have been opened to Negroes in social agencies. Mauri Perstein formerly organizer for the union, is now a tankist in the U.S. Army. His present address is somewhere on the California desert where he's on maneuvers.

George Meister, business manager of Local 1256, Department Store Employees Union, CIO, was induced into the armed services Monday. He's in the U.S. Navy. J. J. Vaughan, business agent of Bloomingdale's Local 3, was to report for induction yesterday. Stern's Local 5 is running a school for its membership.

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, which was to have held a conference of its own on price control, rollback, farm subsidies, rationing and similar questions June 20, has called it off. Cancellation was decided on to permit UE members to join in a conference on the same subject which the Greater New York CIO Council holds June 16.

The executive board of Local 1199-330, the largest union of United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees, has endorsed the June 27 rally marking the second anniversary of the Nazi attack on the Soviet Union. The local has taken a thousand tickets. This union got as large as it is through a recent merger. Though unification has been completed no single name has been chosen yet. The device of adding the two numbers together and taking half might not be practicable because that would make the new merged union, Local 1014½.

R. J. Thomas Upheld In Packard Action

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TORONTO, Ont., June 9.—CIO Auto President R. J. Thomas last night told local union stewards that the United Automobile Workers will hold fast to the no-strike pledge after the International Executive Board approved dismissal action against 30 instigators of the Packard strike.

The Executive Board said in the Packard motion that the UAW stands for a policy of unity between Negro and white workers, condemned the KKK and reiterated the board's statement that the Klan in Detroit had fomented the strike.

In last night's public address UAW President Thomas along with Frankenreiter declared in strong terms that the union intends to maintain its no-strike program in wartime and will continue to fight for labor's legitimate rights through every possible peaceful channel.

The auto union didn't adopt the policy of "no strikes for the duration with our tongues in our cheeks," Thomas said. "I guess in my time I've authorized more strikes than any other labor leader in North America but our union has a great responsibility in wartime. I don't ever want to be in a position where one of our men back from overseas can say that we at home failed to produce the goods for him."

Your Money's Worth:

Another Page of Mom's Menus

Any left-over vegetables, particularly potatoes, carrots, turnips and sweet potatoes, make excellent patties when combined with egg and seasonings. Bake in muffin tins instead of frying, unless you have drippings—we need the fat for ammunition!

Don't soak a skillet in which meat has been browned, and lose all the meat flavor. Instead, fill the skillet half full of water and cook with onion, celery, dried peas, or beans to make a soup. Add farina or oatmeal instead for a good quickie soup.

Instead of throwing away soggy slices of French toast or waffles, cut into squares and brown under the broiler until crisp.

LAMB NECK SLICES

2 lbs. neck slices (with bone—4 points a lb.).
2 tablespoons fat, heated.
1 cup hot water.
Salt and pepper to taste.
3 onions, peeled and halved.
3 potatoes, pared and sliced.
6 large stalks celery, cut in 3-inch pieces (optional).
Brown meat in fat. Add water and seasonings. Cover, simmer an hour. Add vegetables, except celery. Continue to simmer 20 minutes. Add celery, simmer 15 minutes. Serves 6.

OVEN-FRIED FISH

1 lb. fish fillets
4 cups corn flakes
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon salt
4 tablespoons salad oil
Cut fish into serving pieces, allowing about 1/4 lb. for each serving. Roll corn flakes into fine crumbs. Add salt to milk. Dip fish in milk, then in crumbs and arrange on well-oiled baking sheet. Sprinkle oil over top of fish. Bake in very hot oven 12 to 15 minutes. Serves 4.

Bay State CIO Unions to Meet On Incentive Pay

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, June 9.—A conference of CIO unions to exchange views on wage incentive experience, will be held under the auspices of the Massachusetts State CIO Council on June 27 at Textile Hall, Webster.

The all-day conference is a move by the state CIO to popularize the decisions of the Cleveland CIO conference decisions. The use of paid ads in newspapers and radio broadcasts was part of the drive.

The June 27th Conference will feature exchanges of views, experiences and proposals on Wage Incentive Programs. It is expected that metal and shipyard locals will bring forward many constructive proposals based on concrete experience already had. A full and free discussion with question and answer period has been planned, and participation urged from all the locals.

The domestic economy program, the further involvement of the labor movement in cooperation with OPA will also be discussed at the conference to which have been invited Kenneth Backman and Lawrence J. Bresnahan of the CIO.

Phila. Joint Conference Assails Lewis

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—Condemnation of John L. Lewis as a disrupter of the war program and assurance to President Roosevelt of full support ran through the speeches and resolutions of the Joint Legislative Conference of the second congressional district here.

The conference at the Knights of Columbus Hall with 120 delegates attending, represented 50 union and community organizations with a total membership of 73,125.

The first of its kind held on a congressional basis, the conference named committees to follow up its decisions in a number of fields.

Mrs. Ruth Goldfeather, president of the CIO Women's Auxiliaries, spoke on women and the war, emphasizing among other things the need of sufficient child care centers.

Arthur Huff Faust, educator and author, talked on equal opportunities for minority groups, especially the role of the Negro in wartime. While pointing out discrimination against Negroes in Army and civilian life—and calling for mixed Negro and white battalions and other reforms—Mr. Faust was firmly behind the war effort and pledged to the destruction of fascism.

The Washington situation was analyzed by Russ Nixon, Washington representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. Mr. Nixon spoke strongly against Lewis and the coal strike and the reactionary forces in Congress who are endeavoring to smash the CIO.

Francis J. Bradley, business representative of Local 107 of the UE presided.

Escort Carriers Protect Convoys



An excellent view of the new escort carriers being turned out in increasing numbers by the Allies to protect convoys bound for battlefronts in every part of the globe. The two British vessels, photographed from the H.M.S. "Victorious" are the "Bitter" and the "Avenger". This is an official British photo passed by U.S. Army censors.

Weinstock Reviews Problems Of Union as Election Nears

The article below, by Secretary-treasurer Louis Weinstock of Painters District Council 9, reviews the issues and problems facing the painters of New York as they prepare to vote for officers on June 26.

By Louis Weinstock

The annual elections in the Painters Union takes place under different circumstances and conditions this year than in any other previous year.

The absence of unemployment to the usual extent makes it impossible for the demagogues and Old Guard Socialists to carry on the same type of agitation as they had in other years. The constructive policies of the rank and file administration for full participation in the war effort have disarmed disruptive elements in the organization.

While they have made attempts to create division within the ranks by bringing up the Ehrlich-Alter case and even attempted to sabotage the raising of funds for our members in the signed forces, they failed completely.

The membership of the Painters Union realizes that we cannot have victory unless we have complete unity of all the United Nations. They support unity among the Russian, British and American trade unions.

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN

Insofar as unemployment is concerned, we believe that there was less unemployment in the past 11 months than ever before in the history of the organization. Over six hundred of our members are in the armed forces, more than a thousand have been re-trained for other industries. Thousands of others are working on war construction projects in all parts of



LOUIS WEINSTOCK

the United States. The council's administration, from the day of its installation in 1942, took every possible precaution to protect the interests of our painters, at home as well as on out-of-town jobs.

Unscrupulous real estate operators wanted to utilize the war situation to cut out the seasonal re-painting in 1942. The District Council and affiliated local unions together with a number of other interested agencies conducted a radio campaign, distributed hundreds of thousands of leaflets, carried on mass picketing and stopped this attempt.

WIN AT PENNSY

For the first time, we were also able to penetrate the Pennsylvania Railroad where a few hundred of our members were employed for over four months. As a result of the pressure that was brought upon the Building Trades Department of the AFL, the jurisdictional dispute between the Railroad unions and the painters is finally being solved. An agreement was reached in Washington a few weeks ago with a guarantee that the Maintenance of Way employees, a railroad organization, had no claim on work done either outside the railroad stations or even at railroad stations duly contracted by contractors.

Through the efforts of our District Council and through the efforts of the Maintenance Organizing Committee, the largest railroad building in the city, 230 Park Ave., in a test case before the State Labor Relations Board, was decided in our favor. We have the right to represent these building maintenance workers and any railroad maintenance work that is claimed by them.

WAR RELIEF

In September we gave a day's pay for war relief. This time, the allotments were earmarked in advance and every worthy organization shared equally from the contributions of our membership and we hope to repeat the same thing this year.

We further call attention to the very successful campaign conducted by our administration, in spite of the scandalous sabotage on the part of a few politicians, in raising over \$10,000 for our boys in uniform.

Certain elements of Local Unions 261, 442, 274 and 1011 were willing to sacrifice a contribution that helps the war effort for their own little political ambitions.

Our District Council left no stone unturned in convincing the War Manpower Commission that there are jobs available in the city of New York. But instead of going to skilled painters, many of these jobs went to men hired through employment agencies. We were successful in eliminating the employment agencies from the field and came to an understanding with the Civil Service Commission that in the best interest of our war effort, whenever painter mechanics are needed, they could be hired through

the union which guarantees efficient skilled labor to be paid at the prevailing scale of wages.

In view of the rising cost of living, we called upon the impartial chairman that in accordance with our trade agreement, an increase in wages should be granted to our members even prior to the expiration of the present agreement. After a number of hearings, the impartial Chairman granted a 12-cent hourly increase which raises the wages of \$1.20 to \$1.2 per day. This wage scale was to have gone into effect on June 1, but the War Labor Board has not yet approved it.

Both the effect of the bill is still to make WLB much more subject to obstruction through legalistic devices. In the past WLB has been functioning under the war powers of the President which are hardly subject to challenge in the courts. But now that the Smith-Connally bill defines its powers under the law, legal procedure against WLB by hard-boiled employers is expected to increase substantially.

BARRIED FROM POLITICS

One of the most serious provisions in the bill would bar unions from making contributions in political campaigns. This is obviously designed to impair the political effectiveness of the labor movement.

Both Senator Connally and Rep. Andrew May, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, solemnly informed reporters that the purpose of the bill was to stop strikes and increase production.

They did not explain how the ban on political contributions has the slightest connection with these avowed objectives.

War, Navy and Maritime Commission officials had objected strongly to provisions in the House bill which imposed a 30-day cooling-off period and a secret ballot before strikes can take place. They said that this would in effect give legal sanction to strikes after these two provisions were compiled with.

House and Senate conferees went through a lot of verbal mumbo-jumbo to change the language of the House bill to meet this provision, but did not alter the effect of the provisions materially.

As Rep. May said: "The meat of our bill is still in."

Senate conferees had originally held out against the provisions on the cooling-off period and the secret ballot but finally agreed to their inclusion when House conferees agreed to back down on a provision requiring registration of unions.

Senator Connally, who had yesterday called Rep. May a "gracious head," referred to him this afternoon as a "great American" and the "hero" of the meeting. May had broken the deadlock by agreeing to the "compromise."

PROBLEMS

We made a number of attempts to convince some of the local union leaders of the importance of amalgamating the locals, but for no other reason than their selfishness, the proposal was blocked. Finally a referendum vote was proposed. This proposal also met with failure because of the unprincipled role played by some of these elements. The rank and file still believes that there will be no solution for our difficulties unless the local unions are amalgamated into one or two local unions and the District Councils in Greater New York are reorganized into one District Council.

FINANCES

In spite of the fact that the income of this year is at least \$30,000 below the income of last year because of economies, the District Council is in a better financial situation than it was a year ago but this is still no excuse for inability to find a solution for our financial problem.

We consider this a very serious shortcoming and we state very definitely to our membership that the financial system of our District Council must be re-organized and the expenses must be brought within the limits of our income.

The Painters Union has a great responsibility together with the other progressive unions in this city, to fight for a united labor movement. It must fight to expose the machinations of the Lewis elements on the one hand and the Dubinskys and the reactionary forces who are responsible for the division in the ranks of labor. The Painters Union must also play a role in the political life of our community and be active in the American Labor Party, as well as in civic and community organizations.

The rank and file leadership aims to establish such unity of all the forces within the organization so they may do everything in their power to help win the war.

Boston Rally To Assail Lewis

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, June 9.—A repudiation of Lewis' anti-war disruptive tactics is implicit in the call for a town meeting organized for June 20 at Pythian Hall by the Lynn Joint AFL-CIO Labor Committee. Declaring that the winning of the war is the major concern of the whole labor movement,

the statement of principles includes a re-affirmation of the no-strike pledge, support for the President's stabilization program, and cooperation with all government agencies on price control and rationing. It brands violators of the no-strike pledge and those who would undermine government agencies as traitors.

The statement of principles and call for the town meeting is especially significant in Lynn in view of the united support of all unions—AFL and CIO—in Lynn, including Local 201 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, the powerful General Electric local of 25,000. Speakers will include Robert Watt, international delegate to the Geneva Labor Committee from the AFL and Julius Emspak, national secretary-treasurer of the U. E.

HIT SMITH BILL

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—Leaders of a CIO insurancemen's union yesterday wired President Roosevelt repudiating the disruptive anti-war policies of John L. Lewis and asking a veto of the Smith-Connally anti-labor bill which Lewis provoked.

Joseph Levy, secretary, and Sam Kaplan, national representative of the Insurance Guild of the United Office & Professional Workers, described the Smith-Connally measure as a "vicious piece of anti-labor legislation put over by the reactionary elements in Congress who welcomed the situation brought about by John L. Lewis' disruptive and defeatist activities."

REAFFIRMS NO-STRIKE PLEDGE

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., June 9.—Leaders of a CIO war workers here have sent a resolution denouncing John L. Lewis and others who break labor's no-strike pledge as betrayers of our armed forces.

The workers, members of Local 406, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, reaffirmed their own no-strike pledge and declared their support of CIO President Philip Murray.

TRADE REP. SKALL

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CUMBERLAND, June 9.—Congressman J. Glenn Beall of Maryland, who voted against the Connally-Strauss anti-labor bill, has been praised for his act by W. J. Jones, chairman of the legislative committee of the Western Maryland Labor Unity Conference, which represents both AFL and CIO.</

Cacchione to Visit Dodgers Tomorrow with 10,000 Signatures Urging Immediate End of Jim Crow Ban

Councilman Says Negro Players Vital for the Dodgers and the War

(Continued from Page 1)

proud of the Dodgers and will support them in the future as we have in the past. But in order to make the Dodgers a stronger team than they are, and in order to bring the pennant back to Brooklyn, we will urge Mr. Rickey to sign two or three Negro stars who have been called major league ball players by dozens of experts in every part of the country. The Dodgers can win the pennant with these players—but what is more important, the signing of Negro stars would give the war effort in Brooklyn a tremendous boost. In this war for the very life of our country it is inconceivable that the Hitler-like ban on Negro players still exists when Negro soldiers, sailors and merchant seamen are laying down their lives by the thousands in the defense of our country...

"Our Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt, has officially stated the policy of our country as being against discrimination in jobs for reasons of race, creed or color. That is why he set up the Fair Employment Practices Committee, and that is why he recently gave it more power. We are confident that baseball will get into line with the rest of the country and with the United Nations and make baseball the truly All-American game."

Mr. Rickey's position on the question is not yet known but he will probably fall in line with the statement of policy issued by Baseball Commissioner Judge K. M. Landis who said last year: "There is no law against Negroes playing in the major leagues. Any team can hire as many Negro players as they can get."

This statement of Judge Landis was made possible after a whirlwind campaign last summer which saw over 2,500,000 trade unionists, fraternal and church organizations and plain baseball fans petition for the end of Jim Crow in organized baseball.

Arkie Vaughan

"I think Bell,Josh Gibson, Mule Suttles and Satchel Paige could have made the big leagues easily. I have played against any number of Negro players out on the coast and I know there were a great many who would play in the majors."

Augie Galan

I have seen Josh Gibson play twice and I am more convinced than ever that he rates a position on a big league team..."

Pete Reiser

Reiser, one of the greatest young players to come up in recent years, is now serving in the United States Army. He made the following statement last year during the height of the pennant battle with the St. Louis Cards.

Said Reiser: "I have seen Satchel Paige pitch and I can say that he is one of the really great pitchers around. I would be the first to welcome Negro players if they could help us in the pennant."

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily Worker are \$2 per line (4 words to a line—2 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 10 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight

Manhattan

INTERPRETATION OF THE WEEK by Morris U. Schappes including review of International Food Conference and current development in Argentina. School for Democracy, 12 Astor Place, 8:30 P.M. Admission 50¢.

WIZ QUIZ—Experts Sender Garlin, Simon Gerzon, Harry Martel to Post. Also Jimmie Gerson, Harry Martel to Playwriting, Thursday, 8 to 10 P.M., 111 West 4th St. Adm. 25¢.

Tomorrow

Manhattan

INTERPRETATION OF THE WEEK by Morris U. Schappes including review of International Food Conference and current development in Argentina. School for Democracy, 12 Astor Place, 8:30 P.M. Admission 50¢.

WIZ QUIZ—Experts Sender Garlin, Simon Gerzon, Harry Martel to Post. Also Jimmie Gerson, Harry Martel to Playwriting, Thursday, 8 to 10 P.M., 111 West 4th St.

Coming

GENUIN INC. party Saturday, 3-hour stage show, pretty actors, political songs, satiric comedians. Canada Lee, Teddy Mark, Benny Baker, Freddy (Jive Talk) Carter, Bert van der Schelling, Fred Keating, Maxwell Bodenheim, Berrie West, Lou Kleinman, Joey Faye, Mervyn Nelson. Show directed by Ted Post. Also films, which begin at 8 P.M. Adm. 50¢. 111 W. 4th St.

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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1943

Here Are Negro Aces Dodgers Need Badly

One of the questions Branch Rickey and the other Dodger representatives will probably ask Councilman Peter V. Cacchione tomorrow is this:

"Who are the Negro players who could help the Dodgers win the pennant?"

It is a fair question and easily answered. In the two Negro major leagues there are some 25 players who are of sure fire major league caliber. They range from catcher Jim Gibson, greatest of all Negro batters, to pitcher Leon Day of the Newark Eagles.

The Dodgers need most of all a shortstop, a hard hitting outfielder and two starting hurlers.

Here are brief bits on those players who could step right in and bolster the Dodgers:

Leon Day

Day is a young 26-year-old hurler for the Newark Eagles. He is one of the best pitchers in the Negro league, where he won 24 games last season while losing only 7. He owns one of the best curve balls in the business, a splendid fast ball and has the calm and savvy of a ten year veteran...

Day also is handy with the bat, hitting as hard a ball for a pitcher, as Larry French.

He hits so well he is often pressed into service in the outfield when he is not on the mound. 3A in the draft.

Dave Barnhill

He's called the "Imp" or "Tiny Tim." Standing only 5 feet 6 inches in height he is currently the top-notch hurler in the Negro National League. He has won five straight this season without a single loss. Possesses a terrific fast ball, wonderful change of pace slow ball and all the "pitching heart" in the world. Reminds veteran baseball men of Tommy Bridges, famous tiny ace of the Detroit Tigers. Last year won 23 games, lost 8... Won the Negro All Star game in Chicago, giving up one hit in five innings.

In the draft with a 4-year old daughter... Star of the New York Cubans, currently in first place.

Sammy Bankhead

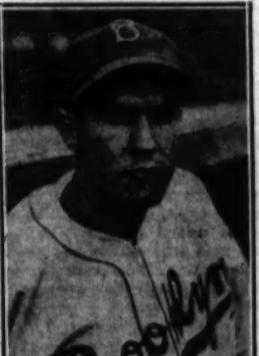
Bankhead has been one of the aces of the Homestead Grays for nine years although he is only 30 years old. An infielder who covers short like a blanket, speedy, has a wonderful arm and can hit with the best. Doesn't slug as hard as teammate Josh Gibson but his mark of 94 runs-batted-in tells the tale. A veteran who knows the game inside out he would plug the gap in the Dodger infield caused by the absence of Pee Wee Reese and would probably shoot the Dodgers back into the lead. 3A in the draft, he has two small children.

Jerry Benjamin

This speedster of the Homestead Grays has been on every All-Star Negro team in the past six years. An outfielder who plays the center patch like Pete Reiser, he is listed on many all-time Negro ball teams. Can do almost anything—hits, runs, steals and covers an acre of ground in the out field. Hits a long ball with consistency. Batted .318 last season and one of the reasons the Grays walked off with the pennant. 3A in the draft he is the answer to a manager's dream. He could fill in that weak spot in the Dodger outfield.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia at New York, postponed. Boston at Brooklyn, postponed.



Pete Reiser would welcome Negroes!

The Scores:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

St. Louis 63 000 000-4 6 0
Cleveland 600 000 000-4 2 0
Muncie and Schultz: Bagby, Kennedy (3) and DeSautes.

Washington 600 000 110-3 8 1
Boston 600 000 10x-3 6 0
Leonard, Carrasquel (7), and Early; Hughson and Peacock.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia at New York, postponed. Boston at Brooklyn, postponed.

Today's Games

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York at Philadelphia
St. Louis at Cleveland (night)
Chicago at Detroit
Washington at Boston

(Other teams not scheduled)

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Jumbo Brown, Ex-Yank Hurler, Now Heads War Plant Baseball

A lotta man is Walter George Brown, a preposterous son of New England who, as a worker at the Grumman plane plant, is carrying his baseball characteristic into the fight against the Axis—that of staying on the job until it's finished.

Brown was generally around at the finish in the horseshoe circuit, as his antics with the curving corps of the Yankees and Giants earned him recognition as one of the outstanding relief pitchers in baseball. And today, as the wearer of the "triple-star" emblem of efficiency awarded the Grumman workers in the war effort, he's sticking to the job of aiding in the coordination of the production schedule.

Tagged as "Jumbo" when some 360-pounds made him the biggest man in baseball, Brown is now doing some big things for the game—including important missionary work for the major league clubs along the assembly line. A big, soft-spoken guy who stands six-feet,

three-inches, Brown is still maintaining a sparkling interest in the national pastime, being manager of the Plant 3 team in the Grumman factory league and going as far as opening the gates for the many hopefuls who have their sights training on a professional baseball circuit.

A firm believer in the fact that recreation is important to the increased activity on the production line, Brown is noticeably impressed by the intramural sports program drafted by the Grumman Athletic Association, and is co-operating with Chairman Charles Hennessy in promoting the Inter-Plant baseball circuit.

"I like the hustle and spirit of most of these kids in the Inter-Plant league," Brown commented, "and any guy who thinks he can qualify... well, I'm offering to take him to any of the New York clubs for a tryout. I think this idea is great," he continued, "and have to admit my surprise at the healthy attitude of all the candidates who

tried out for my plant team. There is no doubt that sports can be helpedfully coordinated with the war effort, as it certainly develops the stamina, spirit and will-to-win that is needed in maintaining the high production schedule of fighting planes for our Navy."

Brown has already leased a youngster for the Grumman plant league as possible league material, sending Sam "Slate" Salantri, a diminutive sparkling at short who is also active in the Queens Alliance, to Mel Ott of the Giants. A trifle "jittery" at first in mingling with the big leaguers and working in the Giants' regular infirmary, Salantri is going back for another workout—in fact, the youngster is planning to spend his vacation in a Giant uniform at the Polo Grounds.

Jumbo also collaborated in placing Jackie Moesch of Bethpage, a former Grumman youngster who recently received considerable publicity as the youngest player in the International League. Moesch was employed by the plant at Bethpage, and now is breaking into the Baltimore lineup, although he's only 16 years of age.

Now a resident of Freeport, Brown is a native of Green, R.I., and has a three-sport star at Bridgeport, Conn., because he got a chance with the Chicago Cubs in 1925, when he was only 18 years old.

Singularly, it remained for the smallest man in baseball, Walter (Rabbit) Maranville, to recommend Brown, the game's most sizeable exponent. Jumbo pitched six innings in Chicago, livery and was given passage elsewhere. He showed up in 1926 as a pitcher for Sarasota in the Florida State League and put in a strenuous season, working in a total of 47 games. He then began to ramble about, taking peeks at various baseball spots in America.

He was employed by New Orleans and Cleveland in 1927, but the Indians next consigned him to Omaha in the western loop for further seasoning. Oklahoma City had Brown in 1930 and his record that year considered of 16 wins against six reversals, with opponents able to register an average of no better than 2.87 earned runs per game.

The New York Yankees took Jumbo in tow at the outset of the 1932 American League campaign, and from then until he retired in 1941 he shuttled back and forth with the Yanks, Newark, Cincinnati, and the Giants, finishing with the New York National League outfit.

These are some of the reasons why the Armstrong-Angott encounter at the Garden tomorrow night is considered an even affair. Even the gamblers are confused and aren't that somethin'?

to bring the two together.

Neither will have an advantage in the matter of weight. Armstrong expects to scale 128 to tomorrow's tussle and Angott expects to hit the same figure.

As for their Garden records, Armstrong has fought there fourteen times, losing twice (to Prizzi Zivie and Beau Jack). Angott has boxed at the Garden six times, losing once (to Ray Robinson).

And as for their boxing styles, Armstrong is the more spectacular though Angott's style, judging by his ring record, is just as efficient. Each is a good in-fighter, each is strong, and able to throw off the effects of a hard punch.

There is little to choose between Armstrong and Angott in the matter of experience. Each has met the best men of his time. Until now, however, they have never faced each other although some effort was made a few years ago

to bring the two together.

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CONSTANT READER

Fathers and Sons: The
Lindberghs of Minnesota,
LaFollettes of Wisconsin

By SENDER GARLIN

A DISTINGUISHED name can become a weapon for good or evil—depending, of course, upon its utilization. There was a time for instance, when the name of Robert Marion LaFollette, the elder, inspired hundreds of thousands of Americans. This was true not only in the Middle West where the LaFollette name was magic but in many sections of the United States.

Like the elder Lindbergh, the Populist lawyer who represented Minnesota in Congress from 1910 to 1917, the late Senator LaFollette tilted many a windmill, but he also fought powerful foes.

Both were among the last of the Mohicans who resisted the encroachments of the giant trusts; the railroads and the monopolists who squeezed the "little man"—in this instance the small farmers and business men.

Charles Lindbergh, Sr. wrote a book called "The Money Trust." His son later married into that trust, and betrayed all the ideals his father represented by his service to the Munichsmen and his leadership of the pro-Nazi America First.

I have been reading "The Progressive" published in Madison, Wisc. It is the successor of LaFollette's Magazine, founded in 1909 by the elder LaFollette. "The Progressive" is the mouthpiece of Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., U.S. Senator from Wisconsin and his brother Philip, ex-Governor of Wisconsin.

If this periodical is helping to win the war against Hitler, then it is time to demand the lifting of the ban on Coughlin's late unlamented "Social Justice." For "The Progressive," while less blatant in its technique, is nevertheless an active agency spreading defeatism.

Chief contributor to the paper is William Henry Chamberlin, one of the most insidious foes of Soviet-American collaboration and the man who is responsible for the statement that "Western civilization should have contrived, in 1939, to have set Hitler and Stalin at each other's throats." This, of course, was the keystone of Munichsm which almost brought the world to the brink of disaster.

In the current (June 7) issue of "The Progressive" Chamberlin sneers at the Atlantic Charter and talks about the "fanfares of schemes for giving a quart of milk to every Hottentot, providing Patagonians with electric light and making sure that no country, not even remote Ethiopia, misses the benefits of Lend-Lease."

His pater about "the restoration and improvement of the American standard of living" which he calls "the forgotten peace aim" is a pretext for an attack upon the Roosevelt administration. Methods for winning the war by centralized war planning, price stabilization, and the blocking of the John L. Lewis type of sabotage apparently have no interest for Mr. Chamberlin.

The notorious Milton Mayer, author of the anti-Semitic article in "The Saturday Evening Post" which aroused the indignation of millions, is also a regular contributor to "The Progressive." Mayer, who was associated with "America First," writes cynical pieces saturated with defeatist poison.

Reactionary sensibilities are offered by Oswald Garrison Villard, former publisher of "The Nation." In the current issue of "The Progressive" Villard, gazing into his crystal ball, gives his special interpretation to the dissolution of the Communist International.

"The darkest shadow upon the cause of the United Nations" Villard groans, "is the total absence as to how he [Stalin] will act when peace comes." This is the same spectre that haunts Senator Reynolds of North Carolina and others who have aided the fascists in this country.

Villard's contribution to Soviet-American collaboration for the fight against Hitler consists of the infamous assertion that "human life counts for nothing in the Russia of today."

One cannot assume that mere lack of space prevented Mr. Villard from saying a word or two about the desirability of achieving victory over the Axis.

In the same manner that the defeatist-appeaser editorialists in the New York Daily News inspire letters in kind in the "Voice of the People" column so the letters in "The Progressive" reflect the teachings of the editors and staff writers.

One letter which compliments Mr. Villard for his eulogy of John L. Lewis says: "Instead of being a traitor, as most of the venal press characterize Lewis, he is, in my judgment, a super-patriot."

Another letter which calls for the reorganization of America First "for the picking of a third party" fires this depth charge:

"When Germany, Britain and Japan declared war, their dictators did not ask the consent of the people, and when the conscription bill and the Lend-Lease bills were passed, or the tearing up of the Neutrality Act was accomplished, our own statesmen did not consult the American people."

In inviting readers to send in letters the editors declare that they "have the duty of rejecting manuscripts which violate the laws of libel and seditious and the unwritten standards of common decency."

These qualities, to be sure, are found not only in the two letters above quoted; they characterize the general editorial policy of this publication.

Books in Wartime

A new list of 16 books, divided into three different categories, and recommended for wartime reading, has just been issued by the Council on Books in Wartime. The three classifications of the books are "People—Problems—Plans," "Frontline Action," and "Wartime Fiction."

This is the fourth "recommended list" to be issued by the Council. Organized by publishers, booksellers, librarians and literary editors all over the country, the Council releases these lists periodically so that the American reading public will have a better understanding of the war, the world's battlefronts, and of the problems of the peace that will follow the war. The current list was prepared by the Council's advance readers: Donald Gordon, of the American News Company, Virginia Kirkus, of the Virginia Kirkus Bookshop Service, Francis Ludlow, of the Baker and Taylor Company, John Beecroft, of the Literary Guild, and Amy Loveman, of the Book-of-the-Month Club.

Included in the first category, "Peoples—Problems—Plans," are the following six books: "U. S. Foreign Policy: Shield of the Republic," by Walter Lippman (Atlantic Monthly Press—Little, Brown); "Mother Russia," by Maurice Hindus (Doubleday Doran); "The Wind That Swept Mexico," by Anita Brenner and George R. Leigh (Harper); "Journey Among Warriors," by Eve Curie (Doubleday Doran) and "Miracle in Hellas," by Betty Wason (Macmillan).

"Frontline Action" books recommended by the Council include: "Queens Die Proudly," by W. L. White (Harcourt, Brace); "Old Nameless," by Sidney Shaleit (Appleton); "Wildcats Over Casablanca," by Lt. Malcolm T. Worrall and Lt. Edwin N. Seller (Little, Brown); "Combined Operations," by Hilary St. George Saunders (Macmillan); "War Eagles," by Col. James Saxon Chidlers (Appleton); "Assignment

to Nowhere," by Lowell Bennett (Vanguard); "The Last Days of Sevastopol," by Boris Voyetekov (Kopf); and "Short Cut to Tokyo," by Corey Ford (Scribner).

The two "Wartime Fiction" books recommended are: "There's Something in the Air," by Flying Officer X (H. E. Bates), published by Knopf, and "The Ship," by C. S. Forester, published by Little, Brown.

Loew's State Show

Bill Barde and his Orchestra, featuring Judy Powers, Col. Marvin "Ace" Hanby and "The WPA Boys" headline the stage opening at Loew's State Theatre today for one week. Other stars on the vaudeville roster include Joe Howard, Marion Colby, Mario de Fiora, Lew Hoffman and the Iwanows. The screen attraction is "China" with Alan Ladd.

Student Prince Revived

A revival of The Student Prince, the Dorothy Donnelly-Sigmund Romberg opera has opened at the Broadway Theatre. Cast includes Everett Marshall, Ann Pennington, Frank Horday, Barbara Scully and Detmar Poppen.

Irving Place Festival

Continuing the sixth week of its Soviet and French film festival, the Irving Place Theatre, shows today and tomorrow, the Soviet picture, "Peasants," and the French film, "Harvest." Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the attractions are: "General Suvorov," plus "Port of Shadows."



Scene from Langston Hughes' spectacle drama "For This We Fight," which was presented at the Negro Freedom Rally in Madison Square Garden Monday night.

Negro Role in American Life Brilliantly Told in Pageant

By Ralph Warner

The Garden was subcharged with an electric tension. Negro leaders, white leaders, trade unionists, ministers, a woman Negro educator from North Carolina, a Negro from the Deep South.

Vito Marcantonio had crystallized the sentiments of 20,000 in the Garden, and 10,000 who stood on Eighth Avenue, with a stirring narrative of the fight for H. R. No. 7, the anti-poll tax bill.

In words, these orators or the people who had pledged their energies to fight Hitlerism wherever it is found, in Europe, Asia, Africa and the Islands of the sea. And also Hitlerism at home.

And then at a late hour, the pageant of the Negro people began...

The beautiful pageant, "For This We Fight," was written by the noted poet Langston Hughes. Entertaining it were the largest collection of great stars ever to appear in a Madison Square Garden production. They included Paul Robeson, Canada Lee, Duke Ellington, Kenneth Spencer and Pearl Primus. The pageant was staged by Dick Campbell and produced by Frank Griffin and Pearl Mullin. Ann Gerleite was the general stage manager. Her associates were Mary Towner, Una Mulsac, Rosette Le Notre and Millie Ellis. Pareese Williams was assistant stage manager. The radio director was Mark Hess.

If you were unable to attend Monday night's "Negro March to Freedom," you missed one of the most thrilling events of its kind. A heartening event... an event which, as Congressman Adam C. Powell said, marks the birth of the New Negro, a Negro who marches step by step with his fellow white American.

The diamond-pointed stage, set in the center of the Garden was again used for a series of scenes. The framework of the tale, eloquently written by Langston Hughes, was a prologue in which two Negro children ask their father questions. Henry Jackson, who lives on Seventh Ave., whose children go to P.S. 113 sat on his lounge at home as he told the Negro's role in American life.

The two "Wartime Fiction" books recommended are: "There's Something in the Air," by Flying Officer X (H. E. Bates), published by Knopf, and "The Ship," by C. S. Forester, published by Little, Brown.

A slave auction took place before the eyes of the great audience, which heard the snap of the slave dealer's whip, and read the terror in the eyes of the black-skinned men and women.

Then came the first rumblings of revolt, Nat Turner's rebellion, the daring pamphleteering of Elijah Lovejoy, the gracious leadership of Harriet Tubman, as she led her people into Freedom Land.

White-bearded John Brown defied his blood in defense of a free Kansas. And Frederick Douglass walked into the White House, and patiently explained to Abraham Lincoln why an Emancipation Proclamation would help win the battle between the States.

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Churchill's Speech

IT COULD hardly be expected that Churchill in his important speech to the Commons would present an outline of coming military operations. On the basis of the press interpretations of this speech, it is possible to draw many, even conflicting, conclusions as to the plans for the invasion of Europe.

The crucial question is: will Anglo-American armies immediately undertake major second front operations in Europe leading to full-scale coalition warfare together with the Red Army against Hitler Germany?

Churchill says that it is "evident" that amphibious (land and sea) operations of a complex scale are "approaching." His emphasis is continually upon the European theatre, and he refers to both the North African and British Isles bases.

At the same time, he continues to stress bombings from the air as a major weapon. He says that the first war task of Britain is to defeat the U-boats. He implies that United States concentration is upon the Pacific.

He says that the major impending battles will take place on the Eastern Front, and that the Soviet Union will continue to bear the main brunt of the war. He declares that "some" of the weight will be taken off the Red Army by forthcoming operations.

How much of this is a part of the "war of nerves" and deliberate mystification of the enemy is hard to tell.

But one thing is certain. The present bombings and moves towards the invasion of the Italian islands must be considered the preliminaries to large-scale action on the European continent, in full coordination with the Red Army. To fail to do this would mean to let slip the tremendous opportunity to crush Hitler and the Axis most rapidly and effectively.

Labor and the people must fight energetically against all elements seeking to prevent the unfolding of this strategy. While mobilizing full support to all developing military operations, they must continue to stand firmly on the ground of a major second front in Europe now.

WLB Must Decide

THE break-off of mine negotiations in disagreement puts a definite end to John L. Lewis' claims that he could come to a settlement with the operators through negotiations. It only proves that government intervention and decision in the dispute was necessary at a very early stage of the conference.

As matters are now, the country already has had two strikes, immense coal output has been lost, the war of nerves is still on and Lewis threatens a new walkout at the conclusion of his "truce" on June 20.

What does the breakdown of negotiations, which started early in March, indicate?

Firstly they show that the coal operators are far more concerned with high profits than with the country's interest.

Secondly, Lewis, exploiting their stand, has been maneuvering developments for his defeatist and anti-Roosevelt purposes.

Actually, the operators and Lewis have been using each other to bring the picture to what it is today. As late as last week

The Argentine 'Revolt'

by James S. Allen

NOW it is the people's turn in Argentina.

The ruling oligarchy squirmed, pranced and then labored in the overwhelming national crisis. All it could produce was a caricature of Francisco Franco in the Casa Rosada.

It could not be otherwise. For the people who trotted forth the new "government," it is now apparent, are merely the puppets of the old one.

Something new had to be added. Castillo's decrepit regime was wobbly, inadequate and shaken to the will of the people.

Its pro-Axis "neutrality" in the war and pro-fascist "neutrality" in domestic affairs had become untenable.

The war has developed contrary to the expectations of Señor Castillo and his friends. They expected a very long war ending in a negotiated peace — a prospect they thought, which would allow them great freedom to maneuver and bargain with both sides for economic and political advantages.

Events since last November rendered this policy bankrupt.

The war has turned against the Axis. The great accumulation of anti-Hitler power, combined with greater unity, ordains Axis defeat, sooner rather than later.

The ruling oligarchy views with alarm the growing strength of Brazil, a United Nation. Chile's break with the Axis threatened complete isolation within the Hemisphere.

The growing instability of the Franco regime in Spain, the chief avenue of economic and political intercourse with the Axis powers, made the future even gloomier.

Italy's crisis, brought to a white heat by the Tunisian victory and the impending attack, had its reverberations in the Argentine ruling clique which always felt a great nostalgia for the Black Shirt type of government.

The wind was blowing up a storm — a global storm — ready to descend in all its fury upon the center of fascist devotion: Nazi Germany.

The Castillo regime had to move, either against the storm or with it.

WITHIN the country, the anti-democratic measures of the regime lacked the determination and firmness to cope with the rising popular movement.

The imposition of Castillo's can-

didate for President in the September elections could no longer be assured by the traditional methods of electoral fraud and "ordinary" repressions under the "state of siege."

These methods had become outworn. The popular upsurge, although hampered by disunity, was already seeking new channels and promised to break out of the protective limits imposed by Castillo.

The old regime was limited in its counter-measures against the people by the necessity of maintaining the pretense of constitutionality. Castillo's function was to erect a national pro-Axis and pro-fascist policy, without making a complete break with legality.

This could no longer suffice. The government had to move either in the direction of open dictatorship of a fascist type or surrender to the will of the people.

A N economic crisis added to the ferment.

Intensive efforts to increase trade with Chile, Brazil and other Latin American countries could not replace the trade with the United States.

Trade with the Axis via Spain was not providing the benefits which were at first expected. It all went the other way; very little came to Argentina, either in the form of imports or more ships or payments.

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With respect to foreign policy, the military coup seeks to place the ruling oligarchy in a more favorable position to maneuver and, if necessary under external pressure, to make a shift without the intervention of the people.

But the military junta of General Ramírez is even more unstable than the constitutional junta of President Castillo.

The military coup was not a revolution. It was only a change of tactics and method by the ruling oligarchy. But it has opened a revolutionary period for Argentina.

The people will supply the revolution.

Negro Freedom Rally--A Great Lesson for Unity and Victory

By James W. Ford

IF ANYONE wanted to know what political heights the Negro people have matured he should have been at the Negro Freedom Rally at Madison Square Garden on June 7. This was indeed an outstanding event in New York and the greatest demonstration of unity between Negro and white ever held in our city.

There are many valuable lessons to be drawn from that meeting not alone for the Negro people but for all America. These lessons have to be studied and applied at once to meet the epochal events that stand on our doorsteps.

This was not a meeting of "Negro exclusiveness," it was a great political demonstration for the entire nation. In the first place it demonstrated that the Negro people know what this war is all about. They know what is at stake in it for themselves and for the nation. They know that it is their war and that they have a share in it. They know that this war has got to be won and that it will be won. They know that the fullest unity of the nation is necessary to win it.

The twenty thousand people who jammed the Garden and the fifteen thousand outside, voiced their support to the abolition of the poll tax; for the opening of the second front; for close friendship between our country and our allies; for all-out production of the weapons necessary to win the war; for the sharpest struggle against the appeasers, defeatists, Negro-baiters and anti-Semites; for trade union unity and rejection of the suicidal policy of John L. Lewis in the labor movement; for equal rights and destruction of Nazi racial policies and for full backing of President Roosevelt and our government. But while the rally demonstrated support to all these things, it went far beyond these necessary steps to win the war. This meeting above all demonstrated that we are in a great epochal moment, comparable to all the great crises of the nation, and

that this moment requires the fullest national unity of everybody in America who loves his country and who sincerely wants to win the war.

Let nobody whether in the ranks of the Negro people or in the nation at large who thinks in terms of excluding from national unity any sect or group, racial, political, religious or otherwise sincerely devoted to winning the war, fail to understand what the Negro people have demonstrated at Madison Square Garden. The first and paramount lesson to be drawn from the meeting is that all artificial barriers and obstructions to unity of the Negro people, of labor, of all strata of the win-the-war population have got to be wiped out and complete national unity be placed in the forefront for victory over the Axis.

The meeting was a great demonstration of the power and force of friendship between the Negro people and labor. The full import of the mutual and common interests between labor and the Negro people was registered in the warmest and most cordial manner. It was backed up by sterling examples of achievements in breaking down discrimination in industry and in labor unions. Therefore, the second signal and important character of the meeting was solidarity of Negro and white workers. This solidarity must be extended and broadened so as to further enhance the unity of the win-the-war forces. Let no one who underestimates what the labor and progressive forces have fought to achieve over the years for the Negro people, fail to take note of the good this fight brought to the Negro people and the power it has for cementing national unity.

Let nobody in the political field who thinks in relation to the Negro people, continue to think in terms of "politics as usual." The Madison Square Garden meeting represents a great upsurge which is taking place among the Negro people throughout the nation. But this upsurge is not being shaped along the lines of the same old methods or patterns of the past. The Negro people have learned and are fast learning to swim in the stream of the progressive political advance-

ment of our country. They will support and will only support those forces that are sincere about establishing a solid progressive future for this country; in the first place in terms of winning this war, the steps required to win it and guarantee for the rights of the Negro people. They intend to continue this course.

The test of the sincerity of all parties will depend upon the degree to which they draw lessons from these considerations.

Last night there was evidence that many forces are beginning to draw the proper lessons. Some did not fully take note.

The meeting hailed the historic decision of the WLB in wiping out inequality of wages for Negro workers. It hailed the historic decision of the President in re-establishing the FEPC. It hailed the meeting between President Roosevelt and President Barclay of Liberia. It took full note of the monumental achievements that have accrued to the Negro people under the Roosevelt Administration. How can it be said then that the Administration did not foresee this and at least send a greeting to the meeting?

The "Red bogey" is used by obstructionists and defeatists to disrupt the Negro people's movement. The support which the Communist Party registered to last night's meeting and the absence of fear of Communists by the initiator is another sterling example from the Negro people of the constructive role of the Communists in helping to unite the Negro people to win the war.

The stirring pageant, "For This We Fight" by Langston Hughes was a beautiful and dramatic political presentation of the role of the Negro people in the history of our country. It was punctuated with the great performance by Paul Robeson, Duke Ellington, Pearl Primus, Kenneth Spencer, Canada Lee, and the entire cast of Negro and white participants.

All told, for a brief analysis, the Negro Freedom Rally was a great turning point in the Negro people's political activity which coincides with the moment of the opening of the second front which together with the Red Army will crush Hitler in a two-front war and wipe out Hitler and Hitlerism.

'Daily' Council News

Tonight, hundreds of delegates from trade unions, shops, fraternal organizations and Communist Party clubs and branches will gather at Webster Hall to launch the \$120,000 financial drive of the Daily Worker and The Worker. This year the financial drive coincides with the drive for subscriptions to The Worker. Not only are these two drives taking place simultaneously but there is a direct link between them. That link is as follows:

All money obtained for The Worker subscriptions here in New York will be considered part of the financial drive. This is being done in recognition of the fact that a substantial increase in circulation for The Worker is the best guarantee of making up the present deficit of the paper. This should be an additional stimulus to those individuals and groups upon whom the successful carrying through of these drives depend.

In making plans for the activities surrounding these drives in the coming weeks, we must keep the following in mind:

First, in the desire to see the speediest possible fulfillment of the financial drive, we should not concentrate completely on raising large sums of money at the expense of securing only a minimum number of subscriptions. On the other hand limiting our efforts only to securing subs and neglecting to raise substantial contributions is equally a mistake. The answer is to find a happy medium by a combination of both. First, we can all agree that \$10.00 raised in the form of ten new subscriptions to The Worker is a double gain. We may at the same time find that those who in the past have made contributions in support of our press will do so again, but that this time they would be willing to earmark part of their contribution in the form of a sub to The Worker. Furthermore small parties can be arranged in homes where both subscriptions and financial contributions can be secured.

So much for individual contributions and subscriptions. This same procedure can be enlarged upon in fraternal lodges, trade unions, shops, etc. When making an appeal for financial assistance to The Daily Worker and The Worker, it is advisable and actually will be more successful, if it is placed on the basis of part of the financial contributions being allocated for a subscription to The Worker.

This can be a strong selling point, since the contributors and/or subscribers will see in their subs to the paper, the living reality, the living product of their assistance. For six months to a year they will receive more or less of a stockholder report, which they will look forward to with great interest and enthusiasm once they have been introduced to the paper. In other words by getting a sub as part of the financial contribution we will be presenting them with the most effective kind of receipt possible.

The first results in the campaign launched to have "Every Branch Adopt a Newsstand" are beginning to come in. The best example so far of what can be accomplished is seen in the results obtained by a branch in the 7-8-11 A.D., Manhattan, in whose community a newsstand on 102nd St. and Central Park West is located. Some five weeks ago this newsstand was selling no more than five papers a day. Members of this particular branch approached the newsdealer and indicated to him that they were launching a campaign to get readers of the Daily Worker to place a standing order for their papers with him. In return he agreed to give the paper a "flat" display alongside the other newspapers. As a result of their efforts since then, that newsstand now sells 35-40 copies a day and this with only little effort exerted.

Where an actual plan of work around the newsstand "adoption" plan is put into practice, much higher results can be achieved. To help the branches and clubs in securing the participation and cooperation of their members in the campaign, the Daily Worker has prepared cards which are now available in all sections to be used in directing members to specific newsstands. By incorporating the use of these cards with your own "adoption" plans, the branches can really contribute to a substantial stabilization and increase in the circulation of the Daily Worker.

Worth Repeating

From the Buffalo Evening News:

"Through the restriction of the franchise in political offices, southern Senators and Representatives are perpetuated in office and obtain through seniority powerful committee posts out of all proportion to their abilities in many cases. The fundamental issue, however, is one of basic civil rights in a democracy, of which the chief is the right to vote. There could be no more appropriate time for Congress to guarantee the exercise of that right to all—so far as it lies within its power—than during this war to establish democratic freedom and progress."

**MAKE
EVERY
PAY DAY
BOND DAY**

Daily Worker

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